

## THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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## UTAH AT ST. LOUIS.

THE BILL carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for a Utah exhibit at the St. Louis exposition in 1904 is on the house calendar for consideration today. The measure has already passed the senate and all that is necessary to insure Utah creditable representation at this great exhibition is favorable action by the house, for Governor Wells stands ready to affix his signature to the bill as soon as it reaches him.

We believe that if the question of appropriating \$50,000 to be used in exploiting the advantages of Utah at St. Louis next year could be submitted to a vote of the people, it would prevail by a tremendous majority. We believe that a majority of the people would be willing, if it should be necessary, to cut down the appropriations for use at home in order that the state might have all the money necessary to use at the St. Louis exposition.

This is an opportunity that comes but rarely. The world's fair at Chicago was such an one. Everybody remembers the bewildering beauty of that greatest of all great exhibitions; everybody remembers the crowds that thronged the enclosure, crowds that aggregated nearly 30,000,000 people during the six months the gates were open. Utah was well represented at Chicago, although at that time it was but a territory, without prestige and without fame.

Times have changed since then. Statehood has come to us and with it heavier responsibilities. Utah has met those responsibilities; she has grown and prospered; her mines have been opened, her farms made more productive, her manufacturing enterprises have been enlarged. Hundreds of thousands of people who saw the Utah exhibit at Chicago in 1893 will see the Utah exhibit at St. Louis in 1904.

They will have an opportunity to judge as to whether the state has gone forward or backward. We cannot afford for them to draw the latter inference. Our exhibit at St. Louis must be as much better than our exhibit at Chicago as the state of Utah in 1904 is better than the territory of Utah in 1893. The sum of \$50,000 for a Utah exhibit at St. Louis is not a dollar too much. Those in charge of its disbursement will not have a cent to waste.

Still it is enough to make the display more than creditable; it is enough to present the resources of the state in a way that will attract the millions of people that will see it. The matter rests entirely with the lower house of the legislature today. The Herald trusts the appropriation bill will be passed without a moment's unnecessary delay or a word of adverse argument.

## THE HASLAM BILL.

AMONG THE BILLS which come up this week for final consideration by the legislature is H. B. 102, introduced by Haslam. It is supported by some of the local labor unions, apparently in the belief that it will be of value to the cause of union labor. Its chief features, however, are more apt to prejudice the public against unions than to advance their interests.

It has been argued in support of the bill that it is similar to the Illinois law. The conditions there and here are so entirely different that what might be of value in Illinois does not apply here. In the Illinois cases, it was sought to displace white labor by imported negro labor. Here there is more difficulty in getting men than in finding work for them. The supply of labor in Utah is so small that no able-bodied man need look for employment, while great undertakings in the near future will demand still more men. In Illinois armed guards were used to guard imported laborers; in Utah the legal authorities always have been able to furnish every safeguard under the law that could be required, and they always will be able to furnish it.

The chief obstacle to the passage of the Haslam bill is the fact that it is special legislation, carrying with it a provision which might easily be used to embarrass legitimate business enterprises in Utah without any compensating advantage to either union labor or the employers of labor. For these reasons the bill is likely to fail of passage, and until the state is congested with labor out of employment any similar measure must necessarily fail to find the support in public sentiment which would entitle it to serious consideration.

## A VICTORY FOR SCIENCE.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES announced marked progress in a line of research which, if the predictions made for it are verified, should prove as great a boon to humanity as the discovery of the principle of vaccination. This is the anti-toxin for the germ of cholera infantum. Some time ago the country was informed that two students of the Johns Hopkins medical school in Baltimore had discovered the germ of cholera infantum.

Coincident with this announcement came word that the investigators would bend every energy toward the discovery of an anti-toxin for the cholera infantum germ. The telegram from Baltimore, which was published yesterday, quotes Dr. Flexner of the Johns Hopkins school as saying that the anti-

toxin would be ready for general practical use by the end of this year. It is greatly to be hoped that Dr. Flexner's confident predictions will prove well-founded.

The census statistics of 1900 show that during the last six months of 1899 and the first six months of 1900, covering the census year, 1,030,094 deaths occurred in the United States. Of this total 217,532, or not far from one-third, were of children of 5 years of age and under. Of these children 38,705, or more than 12 per cent, were killed by cholera infantum and closely allied diseases. No other disease of childhood even approximately approached this appalling total in mortality.

The value of the discovery of an anti-toxin for the cholera infantum germ or bacillus is apparent from the figures that have been presented. And, but it understood, they cover one year only. It may be said with truth that hundreds of thousands of children have died from cholera infantum, the most treacherous and fatal disease with which the physician is called upon to battle. The malady is more dreaded by doctors and mothers than any other in the entire category.

Should it prove true that an anti-toxin has been found, thousands of lives will be saved by it. Time was when diphtheria was considered a practically incurable disease. An anti-toxin for the diphtheria germ has been discovered and the mortality percentage has been reduced until diphtheria no longer alarms the doctor who reaches the case in time to treat it with anti-toxin. It is reasonable to hope that the same thing may be said before long about cholera infantum.

## A GOOD BILL BURIED.

SENATE BILL NO. 173, by Mr. Sherman, is to authorize the establishment of state banks with a capital of \$10,000 in communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The bill has passed the senate, but is reported adversely by the house committee, to which it was referred.

The Herald believes the authorization of banks with small capital would promote the commercial and financial interests of the state, particularly in those sections where the population is sparse and accommodations for financial operations limited. A very large area of Utah is without banking facilities and no change can be expected unless such institutions can be given the benefit of the state banking law with small capital. Practically the whole southern end of the state, both east and west, is interested in any movement to aid in the development of its business, and no one factor contributes to the legitimate improvement of business as a properly managed system of banking institutions. It is hoped that the house will see the advantage to the state at large of such a banking system and that the bill will be passed.

## THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THERE IS NO OCCASION for alarm among the people of Salt Lake because of the unusually large number of deaths reported by the health department for February, 1903, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. A survey of the report indicates that a liberal proportion of the deaths was caused by chronic diseases. These were inevitable, but they make the death rate seem higher.

Fatalities from pneumonia were more numerous than last year, but this is accounted for by the weather to a large extent. Last year the weather during February contained a high percentage of sunshine. February of this year was darker, the air was more humid and the cold more penetrating than for several years. A gratifying decrease in the number of infectious and contagious diseases, as compared with previous years, is reported. This constitutes the real test of the city's health.

And even with the rate at 12.38 per 1,000 of population in February, 1903, as against a rate of 10.24 for February, 1902, Salt Lake is far healthier than most of the other cities of its size in the United States. Indeed, at the higher rate, it ranks in the first twenty having the lowest death rates. Everything considered, The Herald repeats that there is no occasion for alarm. The death rate may now be expected to decrease steadily until next winter.

The month of February, the last of the winter, is nearly always hardest on those who suffer from chronic diseases. Such people almost invariably improve after the middle of March and continue to improve until the cold weather again gives them a setback. In all there were eighty-three deaths, twenty-eight of them being of children under 5 years of age and sixteen of persons between 45 and 95 years of age.

The birth rate shows that Salt Lake could continue to have as many deaths without serious danger of extinction. One hundred and twenty-five children were born. This indicates that Salt Lake is contributing their proportion toward the replenishing of the earth.

In the appointment of Robert B. Armstrong as assistant secretary of the treasury, another newspaper man comes to the front. The fact that he was given the position is prima facie evidence of his capability for modesty compels us to remark that newspaper men, besides being always capable, rarely have enough political influence to land them in positions they are not thoroughly competent to fill.

It is all right for a Republican minority to filibuster, but filibustering becomes a high crime when engaged in by the Democrats in congress. At least this is the way a contemporary seems to view the matter. The ownership of the ox makes a lot of difference.

The solicitude of some of the eastern Republican papers for the welfare of the Democratic party is almost pathetic. Now one of them tearfully announces that the followers of Bryan will bolt if a man they do not like is nominated for the presidency in 1904.

A prominent Chicago church worker has been found guilty of perjury in connection with a divorce proceeding. This will startle some of us who laud the honesty of the divorce law. No questions were asked about divorces in Chicago.

## JUDGE PARKER MAY BE PRESIDENT

A Possibility Looked Upon With Favor By Many Leading Democrats.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER was born a farmer's son. Far back in the beginnings of this nation, 200 years ago, his ancestors came from England and settled in New England. From generation to generation they were of the hardy farmer class, and they drew their love of country from the soil to which they had been transplanted. Judge Parker's great-grandfather was a soldier in the ranks of Washington's army. His father was living on his farm at Cortland, N. Y., when, May 14, 1852, the son was born. He did not want to be a farmer, but he learned a good deal about what a farmer boy must do to keep himself in good standing with his own farm.

As early as he could so he attended school at Cortland academy and

accepted, he not only overcame the apathy of his party and disregarded the disadvantage of an empty cash-box, but overcame all the advantages supposed to be enjoyed by the Republican and saw his candidate victorious by 11,000 plurality in the state in which Cleveland had with difficulty secured about 1,200 the year before.

During the campaign Supreme Court Justice Theodore R. Westbrook died. Governor Hill was urged to fill the vacancy at once. "After the election," was his answer to all pressure. When the election was over he announced the appointment of Alton B. Parker to the judgeship. This disposition of Parker has been interpreted by some of the foes of Governor Hill as indicating a desire on his part to shelve a man who was rising into prominence that might soon be an obstacle to Hill's ambition. Whatever may have been his ulterior motive, his immediate motive was gratifying to Parker. The career opened to him by the appointment was entirely congenial. In it he fully did the people of the state recognize and appreciate the fitness of the

the brow and covered with a rather close-cropped thatch of hair that is red rather than brown.

In repose the judge's features almost seem to be a face indicating in its strong lines a mind behind it of resolution. The mouth is set in a firm, military line, and the eyes are deep-set and keenly and brightly and certainly red. The cheek bones are prominent, but they are healthy and rounded.

That is the man as one sees him moving in at the head of the line of judges to take his place as the presiding officer of the court of appeals. Clad in his black robe of office, speaking in low, measured and distinct tones, he gives the impression of great force of reserve power, fine composure and attention and becoming dignity. Of the bench and out of the robe he is quite different, without losing that dignity that sticks to him at all times. He is a man of a quietude that is hearty and strong as that of a stevedore. A gentle light gleams from his eyes, and his smile is a pleasant and honest one.

A woman would at once envy him for his clear red and white complexion, that shows there is blood in his veins and that he is a man of a cheerful and graceful manner is that of a young man who is not preoccupied with bodily ills or concerns about the practice of law. When he speaks it is with a full, clear and pleasing voice, with a habit of pronunciation that is clear and distinct, and along with his boyhood, with careful enunciation, but without hesitation for the worst of the judge's of precise terms without suggesting pedantry.

All his life he has been a vigorous health, and he has appreciated the boon so highly as to give up a share of each day to the preservation of his health. He can and does work more hours each day than most laborers. He enjoys his labor as fully as he enjoys his recreation. While in Albany during the sessions of the court of appeals he keeps to his home practices for his horse, for it is his custom to ride horseback from 7 to 8 o'clock each morning, with or without a companion. Then he takes an hour for breakfast and his newspaper, and at 10 o'clock he is in his private office at the capitol, ready to get his associates in consultation over cases. He has been so long a dweller in Albany that he has made it his home, and he has bought a house near Accord, where he could dip into agriculture on his law books, as the inclination or the pressure of business required. Of his marriage there were two children, a son who died when 7 years old, and a daughter, Gertha, who is the wife of the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children.

For many years Judge Parker has desired to secure a country home of his own directly on the banks of the Hudson, ample, retired, yet in convenient distance to Kingston, his daughter and his grandchildren. Not long ago he was enabled to realize his long cherished wish. An opportunity was presented to him to purchase an estate of ninety acres on the river bank at Esopus. Upon this tract, and at the top of a bluff sloping to the river is a substantial and commodious mansion, shaded by generous porches and by fine old trees. The frontage on the Hudson river is liberal, and the view commanded by the house is extensive and charming. The property extends back half a mile to the edge of Esopus village. Rosemont Hall, the house is called, is a stately mansion, built for comfort rather than for show, yet not with disregard of appearances.

There is rest and play as well as work at Rosemont Hall. There is the farm to be looked after, a herd of blooded cattle to be interested in, crops to be concerned about, labor to be directed, neighbors to be visited on friendly terms. On the side of his affections the judge needs no urging. To be neighborly is to be natural with him. He likes men and always has delighted in human companionship and association.

Boy and man he has been to those among whom he has grown up the same gentle, courteous, high-minded neighbor and friend. His fondness for the country extends to the country people, and it is reciprocated. No farmer in Ulster county thinks of Judge Parker as the severe magistrate when he is at home. To his summer neighbors he is only the man they have loved as he rose from place to place with added honor, without ceasing to be the cordial and democratic.

Judge Parker is not a hunter. He sometimes goes out with a gun, but for sport rather than for the purpose of killing. As an example of his love for the fresh air and the great woods he considers the pastime tolerable. His fishing is as full of philosophy as was that of Isaac Walton, but he does not tell fish stories, so may be set down as not an enthusiastic angler.—New York Herald.

## Communicated

## DEFENDING CRIME.

To The Salt Lake Herald:  
The resentment of a cringing, cowardly sycophant, devoid of principle and the Christian virtues, retained on the staff of the Standard, has been suddenly aroused by the publication of an article in a recent issue of The Herald, wherein the writer sought to expose, for the enlightenment of the law-respecting and Christian elements of the community, an unpardonable reign of crime and crime under the present administration of the police department.

The good citizens of Ogden who read yesterday's Standard will have noticed that the attempted reply to The Herald article, instead of defending upon principle and by legitimate argument the charges made with reference to the existence of crime in the community, poured out the vapors of a shallow mind, long since gone into moral bankruptcy, in a personal attack upon the author of the article, confining himself only to vituperation and abusive personalities, the only weapon left to one who poses as the exponent and defender of crime and debauchery. If no other result shall be achieved from the publication of The Herald contribution referred to than the disclosure of the attitude of this city of the Standard's attitude (although it was not editorially issued) as a sear and denunciations of moral reform, some good will have resulted, as the reform forces of the community will know from whatever source they may not expect encouragement in their crusade in behalf of the moral purity of the people.

It is a pity that the Standard may be, the Standard is responsible for its publication, and has placed itself in the attitude of the champion defender of corruption, vice, crime and scandalism. Towering above all personal and vituperative and calculating facts as depicted in The Herald still confront the people. The police are still recant, and the Standard's attitude toward crime. Conditions have not changed and are not likely to until a concerted movement is made by those interested in cleansing the city from its putrid stream of accumulated vices and impurities. The Standard is not the only one who may be aroused from a sense of their sleeping responsibility by intervention of the citizens or process of impeachment.

I know of no philosophy that discourages the reformation of an individual, who, having become conscious of his past folly and indiscretion, seeks to make reparation and amendment. Every repentant and teaching of our theology invites repentance and reformation. The world of Christianity holds out a forgiving and merciful hand to the sinner who repents and seeks to recall the erring and unfortunate of God's children everywhere from the snares and temptations and allurements of the ungodly.

The Standard in a spirit of indecent and brazen levity in its last issue of yesterday seeks to hold up to public ridicule and contempt the author of The Herald article, insinuating that the police had brought about a reform. When the police department of this city has accomplished the reformation of one individual it drives nine to further transgression by its arbitrary, tyrannical and unjust and insolent conduct, coupled with its shameful neglect of official duty. Let the anti-vice committee and the

good Christian people of this community arouse themselves from their sleeping lethargy and place the strong arm of reprobation and censure against the toleration of evils that are steadily and by a swift process of stupefaction undermining the morals and manhood of their fellow citizens.

In conclusion, let me observe that The Herald article was originally submitted to the Standard, our home paper, which would have been the proper organ to have handled it, with the request that it be published, but that paper by evasion declined to publish it, the reporter assigning as an excuse that he had not time to read the entire article, which would have consumed five minutes of his time. After remaining five days in his possession, during which time I assume it was submitted to the management, I forwarded the article to The Herald. The Standard, it seems, would willingly publish a defense of crime, but not an attack upon it. ELIAH PARKER, "Citizen."

Ogden, March 8.

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## THANK THE HERALD.

The officers and members of the board of the State Kindergarten association extend their heartfelt thanks to The Herald for the splendid editorial written in behalf of the kindergarten bill which appeared in your paper.  
MRS. IDA DUNN-BERRY, President.  
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\$300 for G. D. GOLDEN & SON Rocky Bar, Ida.  
\$200 for L. & A. COHN, and part of it was outlawed.  
\$200 for THE SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO. from a man "that was dead."  
\$200 for THE claim was seven years old.  
\$200 for A. W. SEWALL & CO. of Tuscarora, Nev.  
\$200 for G. F. & E. BECKSTEADT of Riverton, Utah, on an old bill that has been pending for five or six years.  
\$400 for JOHN STRUCKLEY of the Kentucky Liquor Store of Salt Lake City, on an old claim contracted about eleven years ago.  
\$400 for FRED RHINEBOLDT of Ogden.  
\$750 for STUBBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. This was about eleven years or process of impeachment.

\$750 for THE W. T. SMITH CO. of Elko, Nev.  
\$500 for THE MCKAY TANNING CO. of San Francisco, from an old judgment eight years old.  
\$300 for MRS. CHARLOTTE COWELL of Provo, Utah.  
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